MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, April 5, 1782.

LONDON.

House of Commons, *November* 23.

LORD Mahon hoped that he might be favoured with the attention of the house, while he called upon them to turn their thoughts upon a matter of very late importance to the state. He said he, relating to the Dutch. I informed, and call upon ministers to whether my information is authentic, in the month of August last, six A- ans traders, being pursued by an ish ship of the line, and some frigates, sheltered in the Dutch island of St. tin near St. Eustatia. The comman- of the English squadron demanded the American ships should be given threatening that if they were not, he uld put the whole island to fire and d. The governor asked whether the English commander threatened w of himself, or if he acted in that man- by orders from his court. It appeared he acted in consequence of orders an admiral Rodney, whose conduct was amed to be conformable to the senti- nts of the British ministry.

His lordship observed upon this affair, it was true, that it was at once impo- c, and contrary to the law of nations. a time when so many powers were in mination against us, it was madness provoke a friendly, at least a neutral wer to become our enemy. Our be- viour to the Dutch, in the island of St. Martin, was a violation of the law of ations. For suppose, said he, that the nglish and Dutch were at war, and the nglish fleet should pursue them into the rt of London, and threaten to burn the ips if they were not given up, would not we have reason to complain of such nduct? and ought we not to do to hers as we would be done by.

Lord George Germaine disclaimed the ctrine of the servants of the crown be- ng obliged to answer any questions of s kind; at the same time, he would ve the noble lord all the satisfaction in power, as he was very desirous of tisfying gentlemen, as far as he could, th propriety. He had not received any ficial accounts of that matter, but he d heard, by private letters, from an ficer in the neighbourhood of St. Mar- n, that in August an English ship of r and some frigates, had pursued some ading vessels, not knowing to what na- on they belonged.

As soon as the American vessels had tered the Dutch harbour in the island f St. Martin, they hoisted American co- urs, and set the English at defiance. The English commander had thereupon emanded them, and a dispute ensued pon the principles of the laws of na- ons. The English captain remarked a difference between the case of any inde- pendent nation sending their ships into a eutral port, and rebellious subjects do- ng the same thing; he had used threats, nd the ships had been given up. A re- presentation of this fact had been made o the states of the United Provinces, who were about to send over a state of the matter and complaint to this court, when both parties, the Dutch of St. Martin's island, and Sir G. Rodney, would have an opportunity of being heard either in accusation or defence.

Mr. W. H. Hartley prefaced a motion which he held in his hand with several observations on the arduous and deplora- ble situation of public affairs. In such circumstances as the present, unanimity alone could save us. All the sons of Bri- tain should, if possible, be united in one noble cause; that of curbing the ambition of the house of Bourbon. If some cordi- al and sincere offer of reconciliation and friendship were held out to America; if some basis could be established for mutual forbearance; if some mutual concessions could produce peace, the habits of ancient intercourse revived, and the prospect of future advantage, would re-unite Great- Britain with America. He proposed no specific plan for reconciliation. He only recommended the proposal of some plan or other, of such a plan as might be thought the most conducive to bring a- bout the proposed object. He then gave notice, that on a future day, Thursday, perhaps, he would make a motion, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, a copy of which he read to the house. It was of considerable length, and contained these three things:

1. Many professions of loyalty to his majesty, and of zeal for the support of the interests of this country. 2. A re- presentation of the difficulties Great-Bri- tain had to encounter, and of the neces- sity of unanimity to such a vigorous con- duct as might lead to a glorious and per- manent peace. 3. For that purpose, some offer or other, dictated by sincere and cordial good will to the Americans.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 24.

Extract of a letter from the president of the council of Georgia, to the delegates of that state, dated March 2, 1782, *from the southern camp.*

"Notwithstanding the most arduous and unceasing efforts on the part of the enemy, to suppress all opposition in our state, I have the pleasure to inform you, that, so far from having accomplished it, we are more and more convinced they never will. We have at this time three companies in the state, who bid defiance to their arts and to their arms. Captain M'Kay keeps post in the great swamps below Augusta, and intercepts the Sa- vannah trade both in the river and road, and cuts off all communication except by large parties. Captain Boyakin keeps post in the woods southward of Augusta towards Ogechee, and prevents in a great measure the intercourse between the ene- my and the unfriendly Creeks; and cap- tain Dunn patroles the country above Augusta, to cover the whigs in Wilkes from surprise, twenty of whom have been seized and confined as hostages; and they occasionally join and act together. Re- peated attempts have been made to dis- perse these corps, without effect; and co- lonel Twiggs, who has been in with a flag, and who was way-laid on his return and several persons killed, has no doubt they will be able to continue in arms: for having a perfect knowledge of the country, and being entirely light, they can always avoid fighting a superior force. Besides these, there are upwards of five hundred men in arms out of the state, who have done much and essential service. This opposition, however honourable and necessary, has not been made or conti- nued but with severe personal sufferings and great loss. Many of our brave and virtuous countrymen, both officers and men, have fallen since the surrender of Charles-town, and the families of all have experienced the greatest hardships and want. By Williamson's shameful sub- mission we were obliged to retreat one month afterwards through the midst of the enemy, in the course of which we had several severe but successful conflicts. In November last the enemy seized our pro- perty, and drove our families out of the country, without suffering them to bring the means of travelling or subsistence; and Mrs. Heard had to walk several days before she got to me. In addition to these things, many of the men have been wounded; and are all destitute of neces- sary apparel, as well as of the means of procuring it: but all are determined, in all possible events, to persevere. Should we succeed against Cornwallis, of which there are hopes, we shall push to Augusta immediately, as indeed we shall at any rate, when the French fleet goes to the southward."

March 27. Yesterday arrived at Chester the Hermione, a French frigate under the command of Mr. De la Touche, having been dispatched from the French squadron on the evening of the nineteenth. By this vessel we are informed, that on the 16th there was an action between the two fleets, which was maintained for an hour and a quarter with great spirit by both parties. The enemy's line was then thrown into disorder, many of their ships having suffered much in their rigging, and one of them so considerably, that her fire entirely ceased, and she was obliged to bear away before the wind. The king's ship le Conquerant, which led the van of the French line, having sustained the fire of three of the enemy's ships, received so much damage, as not to be in a condition to renew the action, a circumstance which prevented the French admiral from tack- ing upon the enemy, and taking advan- tage of their disorder. We shall, in our next, give a more circumstantial account of this action, which, considering the su- periority of the enemy's force, does ho- nour to the arms of his Most Christian Majesty.

The following is a list of the respective fleets:

French. Conquerant, 74 guns. Jason 64. Ardent, 64. Duc de Bourgone, 80. Neptune, 74. Eville, 64. Provence, 64. Frigates. Romulus, 44. Hermione, 32. Total 560.

British. Bedford, 74 guns. Prudent, 64. Europe, 64. Royal Oak, 74. Lon- don, 98. America, 64. Adamant, 50. Robust, 74. Frigates. One of 44. One of 32. One other of 32. The Galatea, 28. Total 692.

Advices were yesterday received from the southward of an action being fought on the 15th instant, between general Greene and lord Cornwallis, at Guilford court-house, in North-Carolina; that ge- neral Greene retired a small distance, with intent to renew the combat next day, but the weather proving unfavourable, prevented any farther operations for that time. These are all the particulars yet come to hand, and those not authentic. We anxiously wait for accounts from au- thority of this event.

The Confederacy and Saratoga ships of war, have lately carried into Cape François a ship of 20 guns, from St. Eu- statia for Jamaica, with a very valuable cargo on board, said to be part of ad- miral Rodney's plunder at St. Eustatia.

It is said a large embarkation has lately taken place at New-York, and that the light infantry and grenadiers, of the Bri- tish army, make a considerable part of it.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 5.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following:

On Saturday the 31st ult. a party of the enemy from his most gracious majes- ty's ships, the Monk and Hope, off this city, proceeded up West river, with an intention of destroying, with their accus- tomed savage cruelty, the property of Mr.

Stephen Steward. They arrived at a kind of peninsula called Chalk point, about a mile from Mr. Steward's; it appears, from the rout they took, they were conducted by a negro of Mr. Steward's, who lately ventured to try their generosity and escap'd from his master. On Chalk point was a cannon for six pounds, and six men, who conceiving the enemy's approach must be in front (unless they knew the situation of the cannon) were unfortunately alarmed too late to make use of their cannon; for at their first discovery they were within a very few yards of the shore, and considerably in the rear of the guards; on being challenged, they answered, Friends to congress from Annapolis; they were fired on by twenty of the guard; some of their pieces missing fire, the others, frightened at their numbers, immediately ran off; they returned it furiously with swivels and small-arms; unfortunately for those whose inclination was to harrass them, those who ran off had with them all the ammunition; they were in three large barges; their number is supposed to have been about 100 men; no farther resistance being made (for indeed it was now impracticable) they advanced by land to Mr. steward's, where the whole force that could be mustered was six or seven on whom there could be any dependence; it was determined to retreat to captain Harrison's, where they were next expected, and there make what resistance they could, with the assistance of what neighbours might join them; but their vengeance was satiated for that time; when they had so gloriously completed the destruction of every thing valuable to Mr. Steward on that place, how did they exult! how glow'd the generous bosom of the Briton at a sight so glorious! how did the conscious blush, which suffuses each feature of the hero, brighten their looks! how beat the gallant heart, when they beheld the flames which British heroism alone could kindle, ascend and consume all before them! A ship of 20 guns, that in a few days would have been launched, the dwelling house with most of the furniture, two or three store houses, &c. filled with articles of every kind for conducting the business of building ships, as well as for private purposes, provision, tools, timber, every thing was lost; the houses, though not elegant, were, for the purpose they were intended, equal to the most superb; the hospitable door was ever open to the honest, and guests of every degree were welcome as their merits entitled them; and the very savages who effected this horrid affair, a few hours before might have been fed had they been hungry. The loss is not yet to be estimated; every hour they discover their loss greater; some papers and books were consumed. This brave band, at length satisfied with this mighty feat, their vengeance glutted, retired in *good order*, and made good a retreat, to their immortal honour, although opposed by such numbers. Their malice seemed to be levelled alone at Mr. Steward, they having passed through Mr. Harrison's house without injuring it, and in their way up and returning they passed several others, without molesting them; there was cannon at the ship yard, but they were too well informed of its direction to march that way. Say ye deluded few, whom idle fear, prejudice, or treachery, actuate; ye warm advocates for a union with Britain! Can idle fancy picture the idea; no; even folly laughs at it; insanity derides it. Oh! George, which of the heroes, from the long line of kings which have graced the British throne, can compare with thee? Brave, generous, just, humane, time can never produce any *thing* to emulate thy worth.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, March 20, 1781.

"This forenoon, the hon. Whitmore Hill arrived from general Greene's head quarters, and brings the following most interesting intelligence: That on the morning of the 15th inst. an engagement was brought on between a small part of our regulars joined by a very considerable body of militia, and most of general Cornwallis's army. The scene opened by major Lee early in the morning, and was conducted with equal zeal and spirit by col. Washington and some other choice troops joined as above, so as to terminate greatly to the honour and advantage of the American arms. As I said before, Lee displayed before the enemy early, when our main body were at the distance of three miles, and by his very extraordinary mode of address deprived his excellency lord Cornwallis of 140 men killed on the field. It is easy to suppose an affair of this kind would make matters serious on both sides; a general O'Hara, of the British, as soon as our main body came up, made a vain attempt to cut off the few regulars in the field; but col. Washington (at the expence of captain Fauntleroy and captain Barrett, with ten privates killed and wounded) entirely destroyed the party commanded by gen. O'Hara; himself amongst the rest fell, with a col. Lovle's and almost every officer in the division. In consequence of some North-Carolina militia making a start, the other part of our army, after a conflict of an hour and a half, retired about 12 miles, as did the enemy. A col. Dickion, of ours, says he came over a part of the enemy's dead after they had decamped, and from his own observation, as well as some women and others who were paying their last respects to the deceased, they must have lost 800 killed; we, on the largest computation, did not lose more than 200. Gen. Greene is well satisfied with what is done, and determined to follow up his stroke, having since the action received larger reinforcements than he lost in killed, wounded, and run away."

April 2, 1781.

TO be SOLD at public sale, for hard cash or the exchange, at Mr. Ogle's plantation, near Annapolis, the twenty-fifth day of this month, precisely at 12 o'clock, several very valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, together with their children.

1 X

D A M O N.

STANDS at the subscriber's plantation, at three pounds hard money, or the exchange, or in lieu of either six barrels of corn or oats, or eight bushels of wheat. He is a beautiful bay, 15 hands and an inch high, rising 5 years. His sire was Junius, who was got by old Fearnought, out of stately, who was got by the thorough bred imported horse Sober John, out of the high bred imported mare Strawberry. Damon's dam was got by Fearnought, out of the thorough bred imported mare Steady Sally, who made a shining figure on the turf at Newmarket for a king's plate, but unfortunately fell, though foremost. Damon was bred by col. Robert Baylor of Virginia. Good pasturage at 2/6 per week, but I will not be answerable for the mares.

1 OSBORN SPRIGG.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Allen, near Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a small dark bay horse, 13 hands high, has a small blurred brand on his off buttock and near shoulder, but imperfect, a small star on his forehead, a few white hairs under his left eye, some saddle spots, and part of his near hind foot white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

West-river, March 2, 1781.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly for a confirmation of my title to part of a tract of land lying in Montgomery county, purchased of Mr. Edward Sprigg, junior. 8w

4 THOMAS MORTON, jun.

Annapolis, March 1, 1781.

UNITED STATES LOTTERY.

THE fourth class tickets are now in the hands of the subscriber for renewing, such as were disposed of by him in the third class, any time on or before the 15th day of April next; the possessors are therefore requested to be particular in bringing their tickets, whether blanks or prizes, for that purpose by that time, as they will be renewed thereafter, and the owners will lose the benefit of such as remain unrenewed on that day in the class. 6w

4 X JOHN DAVIDSON.

March 20, 1781.

By virtue of an act of the assembly of Maryland, passed in December 1778, to be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Tuesday the first day of May next, for gold or silver,

THAT situation for any kind of water-works, known by the name of CURTIS's CREEK FURNACE, lying on the head of the said creek, in Anne-Arundel county, about 12 miles by water from Baltimore-town, or 8 miles by land, with sundry tracts of land containing 4838 acres more or less. The are, where the furnace stands, a large stone dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, smith's shop, and mill house, all of which with the furnace, may be made very good. The lands mostly lie on and contiguous to Curtis's, Marley, and Stony creeks, and abound with wood and timber, pine, oak, hiccory, and chesnut. Craft for the reception of wood, &c. go up all the creeks. About 100 acres are cleared round the furnace, and two or three small tenements on different tracts rented for the year. A plot of the whole may be seen at the coffee-house in Baltimore, and the lands shewn on application to Mr. Thomas Cromwell near the furnace. Sale to begin at the dwelling house at 10 o'clock a. m.

CHARLES RIDGELY,
MICHAEL PUE,
2 W. GOODWIN, (for 6)
W. BUCHANAN,
ELEANOR DORSEY.

March 19, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition signed by the subscribers and many others was presented to the last general assembly, praying the confirmation of a road, which was laid out for after the building of Ellicott's lower mills and which led out of the Elk-ridge road above Mr. Ely Dorsey's, and between said Mr. Ely Dorsey's and Mr. Michael Dorsey's, also between Mr. Brice Howard's and Mr. Joshua Howard's to the land of Mr. Rezin Hammond, then through the land of said Rezin Hammond to the upper corner of Valentine Brown's land there to intersect an accustomed road then down said Brown's lane to Patuxent bridge, then with the main road to Dr. Pue's lane, then to Hell-town, thence to Balderston's tavern, and so to Ellicott's lower mills; which said petition was referred to the consideration of the next general assembly. Notice of the same will be continued in this gazette for eight weeks, agreeable to the resolve of the honourable house of delegates.

2 REZIN HAMMOND,
M. PUE,
JOSHUA HOWARD.

CAME to the plantation of John De Butts, before Christmas 1780, two yearlings and a calf about five months old, one of the yearlings, an heifer of a reddish colour, had part of one ear cut off, the other is now a young bull of a chesnut colour, without mark, the calf is yellow and white, also without mark. The owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

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